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(54) Title: INK RECEPTIVE FILM FORMULATIONS (57) Abstract A composition suitable for an ink-jet receptive layer comprising from about 1 % to about 10 % of at least one carboxylic acid having a pKa of from about 2 to about 6, said acid being selected from the group consisting of aryl monocarboxylic acids, aryloxy monocarboxylic acids, alkyl carboxylic acids having alkyl groups containing at least about 11 carbon atoms, dicarboxylic acids, tricarboxylic acids and pyridinium salts, and at least one liquid-absorbent polymer comprising from about 90 % to about 99 % aprotic constituents, and a transparent sheet suitable for making visual transparencies having a film backing having such ink-receptive layer coated on at least one major surface thereof.		

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INK RECEPTIVE FILM FORMULATIONSBackground of the Invention

This is a continuation in part of U.S.N. 07/731415
5 filed July 17, 1991.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to improved ink receptive
film formulations, and to visual transparencies coated
therewith which yield images exhibiting decreased fading
10 of triarylmethane dyes. The transparencies comprise a
substantially transparent film backing, and an image-
receptive coating thereon which includes specific protic,
hydrogen bonding organic-solvent-soluble additives.

Description of the Related Art

15 Ink jet printing is an established technique for
printing variable information such as labels, multi-color
graphics, and the like. Presentation of such information
has created a demand for transparent polymeric films
which are image-receptive for viewing in a transmission
20 mode. One technique for preparing such articles,
commonly known as "visuals" or "transparencies", involves
depositing ink on the surface of the sheet to provide the
desired images. Recently, computer driven graphic
plotting devices have become available which can quickly
25 and precisely generate complex, graphic information.
Movement of the ink jet may be computer controlled, and
information is therefore printed at electronic speeds.

The graphic plotting devices can generate
particularly attractive and effective materials for
30 visual presentation. These plotters conventionally
utilize pens containing solvent-based inks which can
remain exposed to the air for long periods of time
without drying out. However, the nature of the inks
required to maintain reasonably long pen life, e.g., low
35 volatility, poses problems in the preparation and
handling of the transparencies.

When printing on paper by means of ink jet printers,
the images are composed of small dots being spaced to
allow diffusion of the ink to cover the area between

-2-

dots. When printing on film, there is little or no ink spreading. Also, many substrates do not readily accept those inks and the ink will bead up on the surface of the film.

5 Problems with transparent films also include failure to dry quickly. Some substrates which accept the inks to a greater degree require an extended period of time, e.g., three minutes or more, before the surface is dry enough to handle. This greatly increases the likelihood
10 that the image will be smeared during removal of the transparency from the plotter, or during subsequent handling and stacking of the imaged sheets. Other inking problems are irregular image density, including dots at the end of a pen stroke and severe striations resulting
15 from the multiple, adjacent pen strokes required to "paint" a large block of color, such as when generating a colored bar or pie chart. To help solve these problems, polymeric sheets are usually coated with a transparent liquid-absorbent layer capable of absorbing large
20 quantities of liquid. In addition to pre-imaging requirements, polymeric blends used in ink-receptive layers must also exhibit satisfactory post-imaging quality, such as quick drying and the like.

It is desirable that transparent liquid-absorbing
25 polymeric compositions retain some degree of physical durability, dryness to the touch, and non-tackiness after absorbing significant amounts of water, as would happen during imaging with aqueous inks. Because polymers typically are significantly softened or even dissolved by
30 the absorption of liquids, the required goals of absorption and durability are inconsistent. Attempts at resolving these conflicting goals have resulted in the use of polymer blends.

Compositions useful as transparent liquid-absorbent
35 materials have been formed by blending a liquid-insoluble polymer material with a liquid-soluble polymeric material. The liquid-insoluble material is presumed to

-3-

form a matrix, within which the liquid-soluble materials reside. Examples of such blends are disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,300,820, and 4,369,229, wherein the matrix-forming polymer is a terpolymer comprised of hydrophobic monomeric units, hydrophilic monomeric units, and acid-containing monomeric units, and the liquid-soluble portions of the compositions are polyvinyl lactams. Although these patents do not disclose ink-receptive coatings, the blends disclosed have been found useful as water-absorbent layers capable of retaining a degree of durability.

Other examples of such blends are disclosed in European Patent Application No. EP 0 233 703, wherein water-insoluble acrylic polymers having acid functionality are blended with water-soluble polyvinyl lactams, e.g., polyvinyl pyrrolidone for use as ink-receptive layers on films to be imaged by ink jet printers or pen plotters. However, these formulations do not simultaneously provide adequate drying, low tack, and other required properties when used in many of the commercially available ink jet printers.

U.S. Patent No. 4,935,307 discloses a hydrophilic polymeric blend which provides improved durability and reduced curl. The blend comprises at least one water-absorbing, hydrophilic polymeric material, at least one hydrophobic polymeric material having acid functionality, and at least one polyethylene glycol.

An additional problem in using various blends of liquid-absorbent polymers is the incompatibility of the matrix-forming insoluble polymer with the liquid being absorbed. For example, if the liquid being absorbed is water, and if the water-insoluble polymers are hydrophobic, some inhibition of water absorption ability can be expected. One method of overcoming this difficulty is to utilize hydrophilic matrix polymers that are not water-soluble at the use temperature, but are water-soluble at other temperatures.

-4-

U.S. Patent No. 4,503,111 discloses ink-receptive coatings comprising either polyvinyl alcohol or gelatin blended with polyvinyl pyrrolidone. Both are water-insoluble at room temperature, are able to act as matrix-forming polymers for these coatings, and the coatings are quite receptive to aqueous inks.

However, the coatings do exhibit a tendency to become tacky, either because of imaging, or because of high humidity. U.S. Patent Nos., 4,225,652 and U.S. 4,379,804 (Eisele), disclose visual transparencies comprising a liquid-absorbent underlayer, and a liquid-permeable protective overlayer. The liquid sorptivity of the underlayer is greater than the liquid sorptivity of the surface layer.

Another problem associated with the use of transparency films with liquid-absorbing coatings is that the images made using certain inks from pen plotters and ink-jet printers are not storage stable when imaged onto such visual transparencies in the ink-receptive layers. Dark fading, and other distortions of the image color occur after imaging, especially after a period of time has elapsed. Triarylmethane dyes are used in inks for graphic printers and plotter devices. When they are imaged onto either single or multiple transparencies having substantially aprotic characteristics, they tend to react with nucleophilic agents already present. This causes the image to fade or bleach out over time, rendering the image unacceptable for viewing. This fade may cause portions of the image to appear bleached and others to have a distorted color.

It has now been discovered that this fading can be substantially reduced, or even eliminated by the addition of certain protic, hydrogen-bonding, organic-solvent-soluble additives to the formulation of the transparent liquid-absorbent layer of a transparency while maintaining the other required characteristics of a visual transparency such as quick drying, dimensional stability and the like.

-5-

Summary of the Invention

The invention provides an ink receptive formulation having decreased image fading when used with inks containing triarylmethane dyes. The invention further provides a visual transparency comprising a film backing bearing on at least one surface thereof an ink-receptive layer which yields improved images when used with such inks. An ink-permeable protective top layer may also be present.

10 Receptor formulations of the invention comprise from about 1% to about 10% of at least one protic organic-solvent-soluble additive having a pKa of from about 2 to about 6.

15 More specifically, receptor formulations of the invention comprise from about 1% to about 10% of at least one carboxylic acid having a pKa of from about 2 to about 6, said acid being selected from the group consisting of aryl monocarboxylic acids, aryloxy monocarboxylic acids, alkyl monocarboxylic acids having alkyl groups containing
20 at least about 11 carbon atoms, dicarboxylic acids, tricarboxylic acids, pyridinium salts and at least one liquid-absorbent polymer comprising from about 90% to about 99% aprotic constituents.

Preferred receptor formulations of the invention
25 comprise from about 1% to about 10% of a dicarboxylic acid having a pKa of from about 2 to about 5, at least one water-absorbing hydrophilic polymeric material, and at least one hydrophobic polymeric material having acid functionality.

30 Most preferred ink-receptor formulations comprise from about 2% to about 7% phthalic acid.

As used herein, the terms "water-absorbing materials" and "water-absorbing hydrophilic materials" are used to describe materials that are capable of
35 absorbing significant quantities of water, including those which are water-soluble. Monomeric units will be referred to as hydrophobic if they form water-insoluble

-6-

polymers capable of absorbing only minimal amounts of water when polymerized alone.

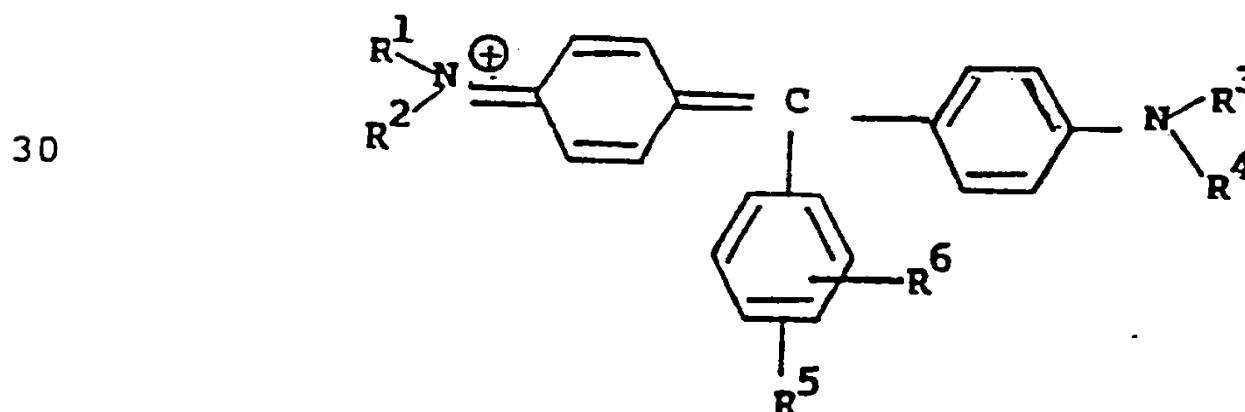
All parts, percentages, and ratios herein are by weight unless specifically stated otherwise.

5

Detailed Description of the Invention

Commercially available inks contain not only dyes and solvents but various chemicals which are necessary to provide usefulness of the inks in pen plotters and ink
 10 jet printers and ensure such properties as color reliability, pH (buffers), dry-out prevention, easy dispensing, image spreading and the like. Certain of these chemicals are nucleophilic agents, e.g., amines. The inks typically have a polar, protic nature, in which
 15 the nucleophiles do not react. However, the polymeric blends frequently used in ink-receptive layers of visual transparencies in order to provide the required absorption and durability are substantially aprotic. Some inks contain dyes which, in such media, will react
 20 with the nucleophilic chemicals already present, and the transparency will then exhibit image fading in areas where such dyes comprise a substantial part of the image. Image fading causing more than a 10% decrease in image density is deemed unacceptable.

25 One class of dyes which react with such nucleophilic agents under these conditions are triarylmethanes having the general formula:



35 wherein R¹, R², R³, and R⁴ may be hydrogen, alkyl groups having from about 1 to about 6 carbon atoms, substituted alkyl groups having constituents selected from sulfonate,

-7-

halogen, alkoxy, cyano, carboxy, hydroxy, aryl, and substituted aryl wherein the substituent group is sulfonate, alkyl, carboxy or halogen,

5 R^5 can be hydrogen or $N-R^1$, and
|
 R^2

10 R^6 can be R^1 through R^4 , sulfonate, halogen, alkoxy, cyano, carboxy or hydroxy.

Specific examples of triarylmethane dyes include Crystal Violet, Basic Violet 3, Color Index (CI) 42555; and Erioglaucine, Acid Blue 9, CI 42090.

15 In order to provide transparencies which do not exhibit such image fading, ink-jet receptive formulations of the invention contain from about 1% to about 10% of an organic acid additive having a pKa of from about 2 to about 5. Typically, these additives can reduce the image density loss to less than 10%, preferably less than 6%.

20 Carboxylic acids having a pKa of from about 2 to about 5, are preferred. These acids can be monocarboxylic, dicarboxylic, or tricarboxylic acids. Useful monocarboxylic acids are aryl carboxylic acids, aryloxy monocarboxylic acids, and alkyl carboxylic acids having alkyl groups containing at least about 11 carbon atoms, preferably at least about 12 carbon atoms. The incorporation of monocarboxylic acids having lower alkyl groups are ineffective in preventing bleaching of the dyes. This is true even if higher amounts are used.

30 Useful dicarboxylic acids and tricarboxylic acids also include shorter alkyl chains. Dicarboxylic acids are most preferred, e.g., sebacic acid, succinic acid, adipic acid, suberic acid, and phthalic acid. Phthalic acid is most preferred as it has little or no effect on the coating adhesion for film backings preferably in an amount of from about 2% to about 7%.

Preferred carboxylic acid additives will, when used in ink-receptive formulations of the invention in the

-8-

requisite amounts, limit the percent density change of an imaged sheet to under 10%, preferably under 7%.

The incorporation of stronger, water-soluble acids having pKa values of less than about 2 is not desirable as they tend not be sufficiently soluble in the aprotic environments of the receptor formulations. Further, the incompatibility of these strong acids may cause additional problems in some formulations such as increased haze and the like. The addition of acids having pKa values of more than 6, e.g., most phenols, will not stabilize the images to an appreciable extent. There may be some improvement seen in individual image colors, but other colors will continue to show extreme fade. Preferred acids have pKa values between 2 and 5.

The ink-receptive layer further comprises a polymeric material wherein at least 90% of the constituents are aprotic, that is, they neither yield nor accept a proton. Aprotic polymers are well known in the art and include e.g., polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyacrylic acid esters, polyethylene oxide, copolymers thereof, and the like.

Preferably the ink-receptive layer comprises a polymeric blend containing at least one water-absorbing, hydrophilic, polymeric material, and at least one hydrophobic polymeric material incorporating acid functional groups. In a highly preferred embodiment, the receptive layer also contains at least one polyethylene glycol.

The water-absorbing hydrophilic polymeric material comprises homopolymers or copolymers of monomeric units selected from vinyl lactams, alkyl tertiary amino alkyl acrylates or methacrylates, alkyl quaternary amino alkyl acrylates or methacrylates, 2-vinylpyridine and 4-vinylpyridine. Polymerization of these monomers can be conducted by free-radical techniques with conditions such as time, temperature, proportions of monomeric units, and the like, adjusted to obtain the desired properties of

-9-

the final polymer.

Hydrophobic polymeric materials are preferably derived from combinations of acrylic or other hydrophobic ethylenically unsaturated monomeric units copolymerized with monomeric units having acid functionality. The hydrophobic monomeric units must be capable of forming water-insoluble polymers when polymerized alone, and contain no pendant alkyl groups having more than 10 carbon atoms. They also must be capable of being copolymerized with at least one species of acid-functional monomeric unit.

Preferred hydrophobic monomeric units are preferably selected from certain acrylates and methacrylates, e.g., methyl(meth)acrylate, ethyl(meth)acrylate, acrylonitrile, styrene or α -methylstyrene, and vinyl acetate. Preferred acid functional monomeric units for polymerization with the hydrophobic monomeric units are acrylic acid and methacrylic acid in amounts of from about 2% to about 20%.

When desired, a polyethylene glycol can be added to the ink-receptive layer for the purpose of curl reduction. Lower molecular weight polyethylene glycols are more effective for reducing curl while maintaining a low level of haze. Accordingly, it is preferred that the polyethylene glycol have a molecular weight of less than 4000.

The ink-receptive formulation can be prepared by dissolving the components in a common solvent. Well-known methods for selecting a common solvent make use of Hansen parameters, as described in U.S. 4,935,307, incorporated herein by reference.

The receptor layer can be applied to the film backing by any conventional coating technique, e.g., deposition from a solution or dispersion of the resins in a solvent or aqueous medium, or blend thereof, by means of such processes as Meyer bar coating, knife coating, reverse roll coating, rotogravure coating, and the like.

Drying of the receptor layer can be effected by

-10-

conventional drying techniques, e.g., by heating in a hot air oven at a temperature appropriate for the specific film backing chosen. For example, a drying temperature of about 120°C is suitable for a polyester film backing.

5 In preferred embodiments of the present invention, an ink-permeable protective layer is applied atop the ink-receptive layer. The preferred material for the ink-permeable layer is polyvinyl alcohol. The protective layer can also include particulate material for the
10 purpose of improving handling and flexibility. Preferred particulate materials include starch and silica. Levels of particulate are limited by the requirement that the final coating be transparent with a haze level of 15% or less, as measured according to ASTM D1003-61 (Reapproved
15 1979). The preferred mean particle diameter for particulate material is from about 5 to about 25 micrometers, with at least 25% of the particles having a diameter of 15 micrometers or more. Other suitable materials for the protective layer are disclosed in U.S.
20 Patent Nos. 4,225,652, 4,301,195, and 4,379,804, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Additives can also be incorporated into the ink-permeable protective layer to improve processing, including thickeners such as xanthan gum, added to
25 improve coatability.

The composition for the protective layer is preferably prepared by dispersing finely divided polyvinyl alcohol in cold water, agitating the dispersion rigorously, and then gradually heating the dispersion by
30 an external source or by a direct injection of steam. After cooling the dispersion to room temperature, particulate material can be mixed into the dispersion using conventional propeller type power-driven apparatus.

Methods for applying the protective layer are
35 conventional coating methods such as those described, supra.

The carboxylic acids must be incorporated into the

-11-

ink receptive layer of the imaging sheet, not in the protective layer, and are only useful so long as they remain in this layer.

Film backings may be formed from any polymer capable of forming a self-supporting sheet, e.g., films of cellulose esters such as cellulose triacetate or diacetate, polystyrene, polyamides, vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, polyolefin and polyallomer polymers and copolymers, polysulphones, polycarbonates and polyesters. Suitable polyester films may be produced from polyesters obtained by condensing one or more dicarboxylic acids or their lower alkyl diesters in which the alkyl group contains up to about 6 carbon atoms, e.g., terephthalic acid, isophthalic, phthalic, 2,5-, 2,6-, and 2,7-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, succinic acid, sebacic acid, adipic acid, azelaic acid, with one or more glycols such as ethylene glycol, 1,3-propanediol, 1,4-butanediol, and the like.

Preferred film backings are cellulose triacetate or cellulose diacetate, polyesters, especially polyethylene terephthalate, and polystyrene films. Polyethylene terephthalate is most preferred. It is preferred that film backings have a caliper ranging from about 50 micrometers to about 125 micrometers. Film backings having a caliper of less than about 50 micrometers are difficult to handle using conventional methods for graphic materials. Film backings having calipers over 125 micrometers are very stiff, and present feeding difficulties in certain commercially available ink jet printers and pen plotters.

When polyester or polystyrene films supports are used, they are preferably biaxially oriented, and may also be heat set for dimensional stability during fusion of the image to the support. These films may be produced by any conventional method in which the film is biaxially stretched to impart molecular orientation and is dimensionally stabilized by heat setting.

-12-

To promote adhesion of the receptor layer to the film backing, it may be desirable to treat the surface of the film backing with one or more primers, in single or multiple layers. Useful primers include those known to
5 have a swelling effect on the film backing polymer. Examples include halogenated phenols dissolved in organic solvents. Alternatively, the surface of the film backing may be modified by treatment such as corona treatment or plasma treatment.

10 The primer layer, when used, should be relatively thin, preferably less than 2 micrometers, most preferably less than 1 micrometer, and may be coated by conventional coating methods.

Transparencies of the invention are particularly
15 useful in the production of imaged transparencies for viewing in a transmission more, e.g., in association with an overhead projector.

The following examples are for illustrative purposes, and do not limit the scope of the invention,
20 which is that defined by the claims.

-13-

Test MethodsAging Test

A drop of each ink sample is placed on the surface of various films, and doctored off after 10 seconds to give a dye spot. The density of each spot is measured on a "Macbeth TD 903" densitometer using the status A filters. The films are slipsheeted with Xerographic bond paper, placed in a manila envelope and stored in the dark under ambient conditions. After time had elapsed, each dyed spot is again measured and compared to original readings. Densities are measured using a red filter.

ExamplesPreparation of Ink

Inks containing triarylmethane dyes were prepared by dissolving 1% by weight of selected dyes in deionized water. One sample of each ink was used as a control, and is shown with all examples; to two other samples of each ink were added the following nucleophilic materials at a 0.1% by weight concentration:

1. diethanolamine (DEA)
2. tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane (TRIS)

Example 1 and Comparative Example 1C

An ink-receptive layer of the invention was prepared by adding 0.15 g of phthalic acid (having a pKa of 2.9) to 15 g of a solution containing 37.1% tetrahydrofuran (THF), 32.3% ethylacetate (EtOAC), 18.6% ethyl alcohol (EtOH), 0.1% of a copolyester, available as Vitel™ PE200 from Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, 5.3% of a copolymer of methylmethacrylate and acrylic acid having a 91/9 ratio, 6.6% of polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP), and 1.8% of polyethylene glycol, PEG 600. After thorough mixing, the solution was coated using a knife coater onto an unprimed poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET) film having a thickness of 100 micrometers to a dry coating weight of 5.2 g/m². The coated sheet was then dried in an 93°C oven

-14-

for about 2 to 3 minutes to remove the solvent.

A second solution containing 2% aqueous solution of polyvinyl alcohol was then coated using a knife coater on top of the ink-receptive layer at a dry coating weight of about 1 g/m². The composite was again dried in a 93°C oven for about 2 to 3 minutes to remove solvent.

The coated film was then tested with 3 samples of an ink containing Erioglaucine, Acid Blue 9, C.I. 42090. The first sample had no nucleophilic agents, the second contained 0.1% TRIS and the third sample contained 0.1% DEA. The samples were aged for 184 hours, and the test results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative example C1 was made in the same manner except that no phthalic acid was added. The film was tested with the same ink samples as Example 1, aged for 184 hours and the test results (% red filter percentage change) are also shown in Table I.

Table I

EXAMPLE NO.	ADDITIVES			INK SAMPLES		
	Acid	pKa	Amt. (gm/%)	Con. (% Density Chg)	TRIS	DEA
1	Phthalic	2.9	.15/7.1	+0.6	-0.7	0
1C	--	---	--	+0.5	-21.1	-22.5

As can be seen, the ink-receptive layer of the invention exhibited virtually no loss in image density over a period of many hours. The control experienced a substantial loss in density.

Examples 2-5

Ink-receptive layers according to the invention were made as described in Example 1, except that other additives were used in place of phthalic acid. The additives and their respective pKa values are shown in Table II. These films were tested for density loss with inks containing Acid Blue 9 after 184 hours, and the test results are also shown in Table II.

-15-

Table II

EXAMPLE NO.	ADDITIVES			INK SAMPLES		
	Acid	pKa	AMT gm/%	Control	TRIS	DEA
				(% Density Change)		
2	Succinic	4.5	.11/5.2	-0.6	-1.3	0
3	Adipic	4.5	.13/5.2	+0.7	-4.7	-0.6
4	Suberic	4.5	.15/7.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
5	Sebacic	4.5	.18/8.6	0	-1.8	-1.8
6	Benzoic	4.2	.11/5.2	0	-3.9	-4.2

10 Example 7 and Comparative Examples 8C-9C

These ink-receptive layers were prepared in exactly the same manner as those in Example 1, except that additives having pKa values outside the scope of the invention were substituted for phthalic acid. Example 7 contains 2,4,6,-trichlorophenol; Example 8C contains p-nitrophenol; Example 9C contains pyrogallol. The additives, respective pKa values, and amounts added are shown in Table III. The layers were tested for density loss after 184 hours and the results are reported in Table III.

Table III

EXAMPLE NO.	Cpd.	ADDITIVES		INK SAMPLES		
		pKa	Amt. gm/%	Control	TRIS	DEA
				(% Density Chg.)		
7C	TCP ¹	6	.18/8.6	0	-14.9	-16.3
8C	Pnp ²	7.2	.12/5.7	-0.7	-14	-13
9C	Pyrogallol	9.8	.11/5.7	-0.4	-13.4	-14.7

30 ¹ 2,4,6-trichlorophenol
 ² para-nitrophenol

As can be seen from these Examples, while some improvement is obtained, compounds having pKa values above 6 do not as effectively prevent density loss from occurring on the ink-receptive layer, with the density change generally worsening as the pKa value increases.

-16-

Examples 11-17 and Comparative Example 11C

These ink-receptive layers were prepared in exactly the same manner as those in Example 1, except that an ink containing crystal violet was used. The test results are shown in Table IV. Trichlorophenol was effective in minimizing fading for this dye, however as mentioned before, it was not as effective in minimizing fading for Acid Blue 9.

Table IV

EXAMPLE NO.	ADDITIVES Acid pKa	INK SAMPLES Control TRIS DEA (% Density Change)		
		Control	TRIS	DEA
11C	Control ---	- 0.7	-12.3	-12.1
11	Adipic 4.5	0	- 1.0	- 0.5
12	Succinic 4.5	- 0.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
13	Phthalic 4.5	0	0	0
14	Suberic 4.5	0	- 0.5	- 1.1
15	Sebacic 4.5	- 0.6	+ 0.6	- 1.0
16	Benzoic 4.2	- 0.5	- 2.7	- 2.0
17	TCP 6.0	- 0.6	- 2.5	- 2.5

Examples 18C-25C

These ink-receptive layers were prepared in the same manner as Example 1 and tested in the same way as Example 1, with 1-C as the control with no additives. These results are shown in Table V. The 1x concentration is such that the molar amounts of the acid additives are equal, the monocarboxylic acids thus having 50% of the carboxylic acid groups of dicarboxylic acids. The 2x concentration has equivalent carboxylic acid groups to the dicarboxylic acids shown in Table VI. As can be seen, short chain alkyl monocarboxylic acids were not effective in minimizing dye fading.

-17-

Examples 26-29

Monocarboxylic acids having adequate chain lengths minimize dye fading such that the density change is less than 10%.

Table V

Ex. No.	Acid Additive	Ink Samples (% Density Change)					
		Control		TRIS		DEA	
		1 x Conc.	2 x Conc.	1 x Conc.	2 x Conc.	1 x Conc.	2 x Conc.
1-C	-	-1.0	-3.8	-23.9	-19.7	-27.8	-22.7
18-C	Acetic	-5.4	-5.6	-21.3	-19.4	-22.2	-20.3
19-C	Propionic	-4.8	-5.7	-25.2	-25.0	-26.5	-23.6
20-C	Butyric	-3.7	-4.1	-21.2	-21.3	-30.4	-21.9
21-C	Valeric	-3.6	-5.3	-26.3	-21.5	-25.6	23.4
22-C	Hexanoic	-2.8	-4.0	-23.1	-18.6	-25.2	-19.3
23-C	Octanoic	-.8	-4.2	-21.0	-20.0	-21.2	22.8
24-C	Glycolic	-0.8	-0.0	-17.3	-9.6	-17.8	-8.8
25-C	Decanoic	-2.6	-3.6	-17.2	-17.4	-19.3	-15.7
26	Lauric	-1.1	-2.3	-13.0	-1.0	-15.8	-3.7
27	Myristic	-1.1	-3.4	-2.6	-3.0	-6.3	-4.9
28	Palmitic	-2.5	-3.9	-4.9	-1.7	-3.6	-1.7
29	Stearic	-1.2	-1.2	-4.6	-2.8	-5.7	-2.9

-19-

Examples 30-37

These were made and tested as in Example 1 and the results are shown in Table VI.

5

Table VI

Ex. No.	Acid Additive	Ink Samples (% Density Change)			
		Control	TRIS	DEA	
10	30	Phenoxyacetic	0	+1.0	-1.0
	31	t-Cinnamic	0	-4.3	-3.4
	32	4-Chlorobenzoic	-1.0	-4.8	-3.2
	33	1-Naphthoic	+1.0	-1.1	-1.3
	34	Pyridinium p-Toluenesulfonate	0	-0.5	-1.6
15	35	Benzoic	0	-3.9	-4.2
	36-C	Methoxyacetic	-1.2	-23.9	-23.3

As can be seen, methoxy acetic acid, which is a short chain alkoxy monocarboxylic acid also fails to minimize fading to less than a 10% density change.

-20-

Examples 38 - 48

These were made in the same manner as Example 1, except other dicarboxylic acids were used. These were tested also in the same way and the results are reported in Table VII.

Table VII

Ex. No.	Acid Additive	Ink Samples (% Density Change)		
		Control	TRIS	DEA
38	Oxalic	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	Malonic	0.0	-0.8	-1.6
40	Succinic	-.6	-1.3	0
41	Glutaric	-1.2	-2.0	-2.0
42	Adipic	+.7	-4.7	-0.6
43	Suberic	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
44	Sebacic	0	-1.8	-1.8
45	1,10 Decanedicarboxylic	-1.9	-2.9	-3.2
46	1,12 Dodecanedicarboxylic	0	-3.3	-3.3
47	Phthalic	+.6	-0.7	0
48	Tartaric Acid	-0.9	-0.7	-1.4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

-21-

What is Claimed is:

1. A composition suitable for an ink receptor layer
5 comprising from 1% to 10% of at least one acid having a
pKa of from 2 to 6, said acid being selected from the
group consisting of aryl monocarboxylic acids, aryloxy
monocarboxylic acids, alkyl monocarboxylic acids having
10 alkyl groups containing at least 11 carbon atoms,
dicarboxylic acids, tricarboxylic acids, and pyridinium
salts, and at least one liquid-absorbent polymer
comprising from 90% to 99% aprotic constituents.

2. A composition according to claim 1 comprising
15 from 2% to 7% of said carboxylic acid, wherein said
carboxylic acid is selected from the group consisting of
an aryl carboxylic acid and an alkyl carboxylic acid
wherein said alkyl group comprises at least 12 carbon
atoms.

20 3. A composition according to claim 1 wherein said
dicarboxylic acid is selected from the group consisting
of succinic acid, sebacic acid, phthalic acid and adipic
acid.

25 4. A composition according to claim 1 wherein said
liquid absorbent polymer is a polyvinyl lactam, and
wherein said composition further comprises at least one
polyethylene glycol.

30 6. A composition according to claim 1 comprising
polyvinylpyrrolidone, a copolymer of monomers comprising
at least 90% methylmethacrylate, and up to 10% acrylic
acid, and polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight
35 of less than 4,000, and phthalic acid.

7. A transparent sheet suitable for making visual

-22-

transparencies comprising a thin transparent film backing bearing on at least one major surface thereof an ink-jet receptive layer comprising from 1% to 10% of at least one acid having a pKa of from 2 to 6, said acid being
5 selected from the group consisting of aryl monocarboxylic acids, aryloxy monocarboxylic acids, alkyl carboxylic acids having alkyl groups containing at least 11 carbon atoms, dicarboxylic acids, tricarboxylic acids and pyridinium salts, and at least one liquid-absorbent
10 polymer comprising from 90% to 99% aprotic constituents, wherein said sheet shows reduced fading when imaged with an ink containing triarylmethane dye and at least one nucleophile over an identical composition containing no protic organic-solvent-soluble additive.

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8. A transparent sheet according to claim 7 further comprising an ink-permeable protective layer for said ink-receptive layer.

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9. A transparent sheet according to claim 7 wherein said organic acid is a dicarboxylic acid selected from the group consisting of succinic acid, sebacic acid, phthalic acid and adipic acid.

25

10. A transparent sheet according to claim 7 comprising a polyethylene terephthalate film backing having coated on at least one major surface thereof a poly-N-vinyl pyrrolidone, a methyl methacrylate/acrylic acid copolymer, at least one polyethylene glycol having a
30 molecular weight of less than 4000, and phthalic acid, wherein said sheet shows reduced fading when imaged with an ink containing a triarylmethane dye and at least one nucleophile over an identical composition containing no protic organic-solvent-soluble additive.

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11. A transparent sheet according to claim 10 further comprising an ink-permeable protective layer

-23-

coated over said ink-receptive layer, said layer comprising polyvinyl alcohol and a particulate material.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 92/04836

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ⁶ According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC IPC5: B 41 M 5/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC5	B 41 M	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
A	EP, B1, 0233703 (IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES PLC) 26 August 1987, see the whole document --	1-11
A	US, A, 4935307 (MOHAMMAD IQBAL ET AL) 19 June 1990, see the whole document --	1-11
A	US, A, 4503111 (CHARLES W. JAEGER ET AL) 5 March 1985, see the whole document --	1-11
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents:¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance, the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
22nd September 1992	19. 10. 92 19. 10. 92	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	Dagmar Järvman	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	US, A, 4379804 (JOHN F. EISELE ET AL) 12 April 1983, see the whole document --	1-11
A	US, A, 4225652 (ELIZABETH A. MERCER ET AL) 30 September 1980, see the whole document -- -----	1-11

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. PCT/US 92/04836

SA 61510

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 28/08/92
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US-A- 4935307	19/06/90	AU-D- 4175489 EP-A- 0365307 JP-A- 2208366	26/04/90 25/04/90 17/08/90
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